

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 44

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	1 Square	2 Squares	3 Squares	4 Squares	5 Squares	6 Squares	7 Squares	8 Squares	9 Squares	10 Squares	11 Squares	12 Squares
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.25	\$4.00	\$4.75	\$5.50	\$6.25	\$7.00	\$7.75	\$8.50	\$9.25
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
One Month	2.50	4.00	5.50	7.00	8.50	10.00	11.50	13.00	14.50	16.00	17.50	19.00
Two Months	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00
Three Months	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50
Six Months	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	32.50	35.00
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

ROSS & ROSSER,

Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, APRIL 16

A Pretty Trick.

Governor Tod having been indicted by the Grand Jury of Fairfield County, under the laws of Ohio, passed by Republicans, legislative against kidnapping, was, in the case of Dr. Olds, served with the warrant by the Sheriff on Friday last. Hearing that the Sheriff was in Columbus to serve the warrant, the following scene occurred, which is narrated in the Commercial of Saturday by its Columbus correspondent. It says:

"The secret was passed around among the Union Senators, and the motion to adjourn withdrawn. A call of the Senate was ordered, doors closed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms sent for absentees. The Democrats looked wild and could not understand the sudden change in the policy of the majority. The object was to get Union Senators enough present to pass the House Bill, or Bierce's Senate Bill, to make it legal for Federal officers to arrest citizens of Ohio, in doing which the present law against kidnapping would be repealed, and the foundation of the Sheriff's warrant knocked out; but strategy failed. Too many Senators had gone home. Hoping to thwart the Sheriff until the absentees were overhauled by lightning, the telegraph was set to work to return Senators who had started home. Meanwhile the Senate took a recess until seven at night. The Sheriff, however, gained access to the Governor's office, and served his warrant."

Is not that a beautiful disclosure? How could the repeal of the law affect the case of Tod and Olds? Its repeal would only take effect in the future, and not in the past. Laws can never be retrospective in their operation. The Governor could not get clear of going to Lancaster in that way, but did by the following process:

"While the Sheriff was hanging on, a writ of habeas corpus came from Judge Gholson, of the Supreme Court, requiring the Sheriff to bring the Governor before him. There the infamous attempt of disloyalty was frustrated. The Governor was released by giving bail that he would appear before the Fairfield County Court in June next. There will be great disappointment in Lancaster to-morrow."

Death of Secretary Chase's Brother—Arbitrary Arrests.

We are advised, upon what we have a right to regard as unquestionable authority, that the recent sudden death of Secretary Chase's brother—Hon. E. J. Chase, United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York—is attributed by his nearest friends to the influence upon him of the summary orders of the Administration, commanding him to arrest and incarcerate a number of his lifelong neighbors and friends, upon pretended charges of "disloyalty." Upon first receiving his orders, it is said that Marshal Chase wrote or telegraphed to the Department, remonstrating against the arrests, but only received in reply an imperative mandate for the execution of the order. He thereupon called upon the parties acquainted with the facts, and in forming them that it would be necessary for him to obey, to which they assented, acquiescing him of all blame or complicity in the matter. A kind hearted man, of warm and strong personal attachments, it is easy to imagine the influence of such a proceeding upon Mr. Chase. He returned to his home, was soon after seized with an effusion of the heart, and expired at half past ten the same night.—Milwaukee News, April 7.

Why are nails designated by the terms six-penny, eight-penny, &c? In Sheffield, England, where immense quantities of nails are manufactured, they used to be sold in small quantities, by the hundred; and the terms four-penny, six-penny, &c., referred to such nails as were sold at four-penny, six-penny, &c., per hundred nails. The length of the nail of that day, that were so designated, was exactly the same with nails that are now known by those designations.

VALUE OF BOOKS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—A Conness of Anjou, in the 15th century, paid for one book two hundred sheep, five quarts of wheat, and the same quantity of Rye and millet; and in early times the loan of a book was considered to be an affair of such importance, that in 1299 the Bishop of Winchester, on borrowing a bible from a convent in that city, was obliged to give a bond for its restoration, drawn up in the most solemn manner; and Louis XI. (in 1477) was compelled to deposit a large quantity of plate, and get some nobles to join with him in a bond, under a heavy penalty to restore it, before he could procure the loan of a book which he borrowed from the faculty of medicine in Paris.

A Big Crop.—William McLean, Esq., of Henderson County, one of the most extensive and successful planters in Kentucky, sold his crop of tobacco, embracing 380,000 pounds, together with the crop of corn, for the sum of \$70,000. The tobacco alone brought \$63,000. This, we presume, is the most valuable yield ever produced on a single plantation in Kentucky.—Lou. Jour.

Slavery in Fact Established among the Emancipated Negroes in Louisiana.—The New System Worse than the Old.—Read, Abolitionists, Read!—The Regulation Prescribed for the Negroes.—The Louisiana Free Negro Scheme.

[From the Louisville Democrat, 15th.]

We invite the attention of the public and the authorities at Washington to a circular to capitalists, in another column. It is often said that the proclamation is a nullity; that it is not carried into effect. This circular comes from Louisiana. Five hundred plantations vacant, because masters have lost control of their slaves and all their mules and supplies.

Glorious chance for investment, rich pickings at small advances.

Instead of the system of slavery heretofore existing there, a new one, far more grinding and despotic, is introduced. The negro can't leave the plantation a mile. He must work or starve.

Cast your eye over the rules and regulations of this system of forced labor. Wages fixed by the employer; and read what they are. One whole dollar for women and boys for a month's work; two whole dollars for field-hands; and three whole dollars for mechanics. They are to work from daylight till dark; be at their labor at the tap of the bell, and stay there till the tap of the bell; a fine of ten cents for a breach of this rule. Then there is a forfeit of all wages in certain contingencies. Negroes can't leave without papers, and for certain offenses are turned out to starve. What is to be done for the old, and who is to take care of the poor African at the end of the year, who knows?

Did any one ever hear of a more crushing system of slavery than this? There is no kind master and mistress to sympathize with the negro and forbear with his infirmities.—What a boon is conferred on the negro!

But, then, what a happy opportunity for hungry patriots for the unconditional patriots. Labor without investment, and pretty much without pay.

We venture to affirm that there is not a master in the State who doesn't spend twice such wages for the extra clothing and gratification of every negro he has.

We don't know a more shameless ending to loud professions of philanthropy. It is a gigantic system of robbery and plunder.—The Proconsuls of Rome used to rob the Provinces, but they couldn't have half so good a time as the hungry patriots now have opened to them in Louisiana.

Then the hungry patriot has no interest in the poor slave beyond the profits. There is not a slave State that would tolerate a system that makes no better provision for the slave. No wonder men are patriots these days and unconditional loyalists. Here is a field for them, in which, not to free the negro, but to rob the owner; not to benefit the Government, but to feed hungry patriots on fat spoils. There is a good time ahead for the patriots who will not question the policy adopted for the war, but support it heroically. The confiscations will soon be on hand, and it will line empty pockets.

A man can afford to be an unconditional for a while, in view of the luscious drops that he can lick up.

CIRCULAR.

To Capitalists: The present state of things in Louisiana presents an extraordinary opportunity for investment, as will appear from the annexed statements, showing the actual cash investment necessary to carry the cane crop to grinding. This state of things is caused by the planters having lost control of their negroes, and many or all of their mules; by their not having the means to purchase supplies; and, lastly, because they have no faith in free negro or other labor.

For these reasons, more than five hundred sugar estates will not be worked, at all, and I have, therefore, been able to rent from the owners, three plantations for less than one percent, of the value of the lands and machinery, which are now in successful operation, and fully stocked with negroes, mules, and supplies sufficient for the growing crop.

On these estates there will be cultivated fifteen hundred acres in cane, five hundred in cotton and five hundred in corn. It is favorable seasons these lands produce from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of sugar per acre, and a bale of cotton. The cash expenses will not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, which will carry the crop to grinding. The balance of the expenses, amounting to about \$40,000 are paid out of the crop. These figures show that one eighth of a crop will pay the expenses, and one half a crop, at present prices, will pay ten dollars to one actually invested, or four to one on the entire expense. The probable expenses and results of working a cotton plantation are as follows:

Of this amount but \$8,000 in cash will be required, one-half of which will be invested in mules. A fair average crop will be one bale per acre, and, at present prices, will return twenty dollars for one invested, or ten to one on the actual expenses, leaving a large margin for short crops, low prices and other contingencies.

It will require but one hundred and fifty dollars in labor to make five hogheads of sugar or ten bales of cotton.

I differ in opinion with the rest of the world, however, inasmuch as I have several hundred negroes working as well as they ever did, according to the judgment of overseers who have the reputation of being the hardest workers in the State.

Further, the negroes voluntarily return to their homes and bind themselves to faithfully obey the rules of the plantation for one year; and we have the commanding General's assurance that they shall work, either on my places on the terms proposed, or on Government fortifications without pay.

Besides, the negroes can not travel a mile without a pass, and can not not hire themselves to others without my consent. And, lastly, they have no desire to undergo the hardships of the last few months. Liberty to starve in idleness, they have found to their sorrow, is less productive of happiness than liberty to work for a sure support for themselves and children. Hence, to expel them from the place for laziness, disobedience, or any other causes, would, in my opinion, be the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

Entertaining these views, I shall be pleased to meet parties who will take an active interest in the management of a crop, or those who merely wish to make a profitable investment.

The most satisfactory references will be furnished.

For further particulars, address Box 3,348; or apply to BENJAMIN F. SMITH, Plantation Agent and General Commission Merchant, 58 Magazine-street, New Orleans, La.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. We agree to work on the plantation for one year, and to do such a day's work as was done in former years.

2. We will obey the manager in all things, and assist him to enforce these rules against all offenders.

3. Lost time will be deducted. Lazy work will cause a deduction of wages.—Tasks will be given when possible.

4. We will go to work at daylight, and will work until dark, taking the usual number of hours for meals. For being too late at getting out, ten minutes after the last tap of the bell, a fine of ten cents. Habitual laziness, stealing, quarreling, or breaking any other rule, expulsion from the place, with loss of all back wages to the hospital fund. All fines go to this fund.

5. All hands will in their cabins at the last tap of the bell, and to remain there till the first bell in the morning under a fine of ten cents for each offense.

6. The wages are one dollar per month for women and boys; two dollars for field hands, and three dollars for mechanics—one-twentieth of the crop; with clothing and rations usually furnished.

7. Each hand will be responsible for loss or damage to stock, tools, or other property. Striking a mule on the head a fine of twenty-five cents. The hand who takes his mules through the season in the best order will be entitled to \$35; the second best, \$15; the third best, \$10; and three prizes of \$5 each.

8. Each family will be allowed half an acre for a garden.

9. No liquor will be sold or brought on the place by any one, under a fine of one dollar for the first offense. Liquor will be kept in the hospital and sold for the general fund.

10. No one will leave the place without a written pass.

11. We will appear in clean clothes on every Sunday morning—fine, ten cents.

12. All disputes among ourselves will be brought before the manager, whose decision we will abide by.

13. During grinding we will make our usual watch, being entitled to ten cents each Sunday's work.

14. If over five hogheads of sugar are raised each hand, the proprietor will divide five dollars for each hoghead over that number. The hand who has the greatest number of credit marks and the fewest number of bad marks, will be entitled to the highest prize (\$25), with five prizes of \$15 each, twenty of \$10, and the balance will be divided equally among the hands.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGRO LABOR.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 9, 1863.

Dr. B. F. SMITH: Sir—By authority of the General commanding, I will visit the plantations under your charge as frequently as possible. I will take good care, so long as you observe your part of the contract, that the negroes shall render faithful obedience, and labor during the year. They will not be allowed to leave the place or hire to others.

If they violate their agreement, I will place them on Government works, without pay, or subject them to some other salutary punishment.

I highly approve the above rules, and being personally familiar with your practical success in working a large number of hands, I am led to believe that you will certainly be able to maintain order and secure faithful labor, with but little interference of the military authorities.

Be assured, however, that justice to the blacks, as well as to the employer, will lead me to use strong measures to enforce labor, as also to protect the laborers.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE H. HANKS,
Lieutenant and General Superintendent of Negro Labor.

The golden days of democracy are gone, and behold greenback days of abolitionism are upon us.

The reason for fixing the age of persons liable to a draft of twenty instead of eighteen years is, that Robert, President Lincoln's son, is between these two ages, and his mother could not endure the thought of her son having to be engaged in the service of his country in such a disagreeable and dangerous capacity as fighting the rebels.

—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

"The Ox knoweth his owner and the Ass his master's crib; so it is with those who declare in favor of Lincoln's abolition policy."

It is secession to refuse money to carry out the Abolition programme. Our members of Congress pursued this course, as we have shown, at the late session of Congress, and they are still held to be Union men, because they will still vote the ticket fixed up by the Administration party on the 17th ult.

The men who got up this Convention now profess opposition to the African policy of the President and the Abolition party; but test them, and they are either not sincere or they are not much opposed to the policy of the President, which they pretend to condemn.

Let us see how they would do in a contingency that may happen. Suppose the next House of Representatives at Washington puts to the appropriation bill the following provisions, or something to the same effect:

Provided, That all negro troops be disbanded and no more employed.

Provided, That the President's proclamation of January last be withdrawn.

Provided, All officers and soldiers shall be forbidden to interfere with property in slaves in the Southern States.

Provided, The protection of the Constitution shall be extended by the army and navy over all persons and property of non-combatants who are held bound under the obligations of the Federal Constitution and laws.

Provided, That the confiscation bill be, and it is hereby, repealed.

Provided, That a National Convention to adjust this matter be offered to the Southern States, and that the war cease if the proposition be accepted.

The Senate reject and the House adhere to these conditions.

How will this self-styled Union concern in Kentucky or its representatives vote on these conditions? Will they vote against them, or will they vote for them, and then recede and pass the bill without these conditions?

One of these things they must do; for it is secession to insist on these conditions. We have declared, and we mean it, that we will not vote a dollar until this whole infamous and bloody programme is changed. We write it down certainly a disunion programme. In our opinion, the war will never end under the present policy.

But what will this Union party do? They will vote against these conditions or vote for them and recede, if the Abolitionists resolve that they must. They are to be pledged to do so. Their organ insists on it daily.—The organ allows that they may first vote for such conditions to place themselves right on the record, and then they must vote for the bill without the conditions, to show their loyalty; that is, the House must recede if the Senate insists. The bill must not be lost—a position which invites the Abolitionists to insist. This bogus Union concern tell us they are opposed to this Abolition policy, and that it can be corrected by the ballot box. They profess, or the organ does, to rejoice over the election of men who will oppose this policy of the President. Are they in earnest, or are they much opposed to the Abolition policy; and do they rejoice, as they profess to do, over the election of Democrats in the North?

Let us come to the test. These elections can give us only one House—the popular branch of Congress. That House cannot repeal a law or make one, that requires the concurrence of the Senate. If we had both the Senate and House, they could pass laws nullifying this whole Abolition programme; but even then, unless we had two thirds, we could not pass a bill over the veto.

As it is, this power that the ballot has given us can only furnish a remedy in one way. An appropriation bill can't become a law till it passes this House, and there is the only constitutional power we have to correct the evil. We ask the organ, emphatically, will you use the power the ballot-box has given you, and the only one? Will you use it or not?—yes or no, and no dodging.

If you say no, then don't tell the people you are opposed to the Abolition policy, to the use that party intends to make that they are making of this war. At least, don't tell us you are much opposed.

These bogus Union men tell us they rejoice at the success of the conservatives of the free States—not Democratic conservatives. They say they rejoice for? What do they rejoice for? What good does it do in this crisis? If they are not to use the only power they have acquired, in the only way they can use it constitutionally, of what possible avail are these conservative victories? The North had just as well elected Abolitionists to Congress as Democrats.

Now, will the people of Kentucky trust to the professions of men who pretend terrible opposition to the programme of the war, when they refuse to use the only possible means to correct it? How deep is that joy at the election of conservatives in the free States, when these same conservatives must act just as Abolitionists dictate?

Let every reader reflect on this. If these self-styled Unionists are to act as they maintain now, Abolitionists in Congress will do as well as they can; for they will, to all practical intents, do the same thing.

We are not going to occupy such a position as that before this Commonwealth.—We should expect to be set down as a dissembler and a juggler in politics by all sensible men.

The Louisville Journal says the Democrat is alone in opposition to the Union ticket. So much the more credit for us, and so much the more discredit to them. It is not the first time we have been alone. In the last Presidential election, and for some time before, we were for the most part alone in opposition to the Disunion issue, which J. F. Bell, the Louisville Journal & Co., were urging upon the people, which we foresaw would divide North and South.—We were right then, and we are right now, and the right is more than a match for the whole of them.—Louisville Democrat.

Patrick Henry said: "Give me liberty or give me death." The Abolitionist says: "Give us the Free Americans of African descent or give us death."

The President of the Chicago Convention a Copperhead.

The President of the Chicago Convention in 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for Presidency of the United States, was Geo. Ashmun, of Massachusetts. Ashmun was a member of Congress during the Mexican War, which he opposed with great bitterness. In a speech which he made at that time, which is to be found in the archives of the Congressional Globe, occurs the following:

"I shall not be deterred from a discussion of the subject here and at this time by the miserable cry of those whose duty and profit it is to yield a ready subservience to power, that the present is not the proper time to make this inquiry; that we should wait until the war is over before we should presume to investigate the conduct of the Executive! Sir, it is never too soon for a people who desire to remain free to scrutinize the conduct of those who are in power. The time may come when it may be too late—fatally too late. But it can never be too soon. Eternal vigilance, tireless and sleepless, is necessary to watch and guard against the insidious encroachment of those in power; and he who drugs his conscience with the reflection that men in power are presumed to do right, adopts the doctrine of despotism. And he who seizes an Executive usurping to himself unauthorized military power, and fails to proclaim and denounce it, is as false to his duty, as much a traitor to his country, as the man who deserts to the enemy's standard on the field of battle."

"Can it be possible that, in a Government like ours, war may be waged, and the people may not ask, wherefore? That armies may be levied, the heart of a neighboring republic invaded, expeditions of foreign conquest, set on foot—millions of dollars expended, the blood of our gallant soldiers poured out—and that our mouths are to be sealed as to the causes or necessities which have produced such results? Sir, I acknowledge no such slavish doctrine. Scorn, contempt and utter loathing are all they deserve.—They belong rightfully to the lips of those who live by the thrift which follows fawning—those of our number who have been the humble applicants for the Brigadierships, the Paymasterships and other crumbs which fall from the Executive table; and whose patriotism is valorous and loud-mouthed in proportion to their chance for getting office and emolument. But I hold that we should be false to our trust as Representatives if we fail to hold to strict accountability those who are temporarily administering the Executive departments of the Government. They are not the country. They are, for a brief period, the instruments for conducting the affairs of the Government and the country. The power of the people is only partially delegated for special purposes. How absurd and preposterous, then, is the clamor that, when we venture to censure those agents of the people, we are arraying ourselves against our country."

There is good, sound sense and correct patriotism in the above extract. It proves that the Chicago Convention President must be a Copperhead—to use the Republican's language—the most malignant description.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Extract from Fernando Wood's Late Speech, in New York, at Mozart Hall, on Tuesday, the 7th.—The Southern Proposition for Peace.

I repeat here what I have said upon a previous occasion, that on the 12th day of December last propositions were submitted to the President of the United States which would have settled this controversy to the satisfaction of the people North and South before the 1st of April. [A voice, "What were they?"] I said at the same time, and I said subsequently in the public newspapers, that I was only precluded from giving the information in my possession by a request of confidential secrecy by one of the chief officers of the Government; and I have been waiting, my friends—my statement was made under my own signature, now six weeks ago, in a leading Republican paper in this city—I have been waiting and looking for some authorized denial of my statement, but that I might produce the document, if they dare deny it. ["Good" and applause.] It has not been denied. It has not been denied, because they can not deny it. [Applause.] Now I hold that argument and speculation as to the intention of this administration is unnecessary.

THE DIFFERENCE.—We give below a list of prices of several articles in daily and in general use, as they were when the Democrats were in power and conducted the affairs of the nation, and as they are now under the Abolition administration. This is what the abolitionists claimed would be good times, if the people would elect them to office. They were elected and the good times have come. The blessings of abolitionism are now fully upon us, and goods are still going higher, and will continue to advance till honest men are again restored to office. Consumers will vouch for the correctness of the following statement, as almost all sensibly feel the change to their sorrow:

	DEM.	AB.
Coffee, per lb.	12 1/2	40
Tobacco, " "	24	75
Gingham, per yd.	12	35
Cambrics, " "	12	25
Cheeks, " "	12	35
Mariner shirting, " "	12	40
Blue drills, " "	12 1/2	60
Bleed muslin, " "	10	37 1/2
Unbleached, " "	10	40
Cotton yarn, per lb.	20	\$1 10
Wick yarn, " "	35	\$1 20

According to Republican testimony, there has been \$800,000,000 stolen by contractors since the war began. The Kentucky radicals, who are for voting men and money, are by their convention instructed to vote to feed these rascals. That is about an average tax of fifteen dollars to every man, woman and child in the loyal States.—Louis Democrat.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. What of Africa?

So much is said by the Abolition press about the degrading influence of slavery upon the African race in the Southern States, that it may be well to give a fact or two from an official source, as to the condition of the population still remaining in Africa. The following letter from the Rev. J. B. Pinney, once Governor of Liberia, but now an agent of the Federal Government, residing in New York city, will throw some light upon this subject. It will be found at page 109 of Professor Christy's work on colonization, *Ethiopia*, and was written to sustain the charge that cannibalism prevails in Africa:

"Prof. DAVID CHRISTY—Dear Brother: Your interesting letter of the 16th ult. lingered, and then my absence for a few days, to attend a meeting at Annapolis, delayed a reply until it is probably too late to do you a service. In Mr. Tracy's pamphlet, entitled *Missions in Africa*, there is a note with some interesting facts relative to cannibalism."

"I never saw men eating human flesh; but have heard of its being done in the vicinity of Liberia."

"The letters of Sion Harris and Rev. G. Brown, who were attacked at the mission of the M. E. Church, at Heddington, in 1840, by Gborah, the famous Congo warrior, (he had threatened to eat the missionary,) state that the dried limbs of men, slain previously were thrown away in their fight."

"The same warrior visited Governor Buchanan in 1859, to treat for a peace, and while there gave, in public council, as an objection to making peace that he would have nobody to eat."

"In 1835, while I was agent of the Colonization Society, I sent two Methodist ministers, who were men of high standing, each having before been elected to the office of Vice Governor of the Colony, as Commissioners to negotiate a peace between the Veys and Condoes. While they were at Bopora, the chief town of the Condo nation, they stated that human flesh was offered in the market for food."

"In 1833, I made a tour sixty or seventy miles, to a King north east of the Basa Cove Colony. My purpose was to proceed several hundred miles, but the King resolutely refused leave, and no bribe or importunity prevailed to change his decision. The reason assigned was, that as I came with letters from the Governor, the King was responsible for my safety, and the neighboring tribe, Pessa men, would kill and eat me."

"The Missionaries from England to Comassie, capital of Ashantee, stated in their published journal, in 1841, that they saw men returning from the market with human limbs for food."

"Of the Gallinas, I know nothing from actual observation. I imagine that Cape Mount would furnish you as good a point for a settlement. By occupying Gallinas, you would more surely exterminate the greatest slave-market in western Africa."

Very respectfully yours,
J. B. PINNEY.

"New York, March 2, 1860."

We ask the reader to contrast the facts here stated, in relation to the moral degradation of the population of Africa, with the high eulogies passed upon the slave population of the South, as to their intelligence, morality and religious character, by the officers of the army occupying that region.

Failing Health of the Pope.

Pope Pius is rapidly failing. A Turin letter dated March 16, published in an English paper, says:

I have received from Rome some information which, considering that it comes from the brother of a prelate at that Court, I think may be regarded as reliable. The career of the Pope is fast drawing to close; the old man is failing day by day. His own phrase is that his weeks are numbered. He declines most of the remedies which the physicians propose. A sad smile is always on his lips. He remains for whole hours without speaking a word, plunged in a profound reverie. He eats and drinks very little. There has been a consultation of physicians from Paris, sent by the Nuncio according to some, by the Empress according to others. But they were sent to little purpose. "The lamp wants oil," said the Pope himself, "but the oil of life is only given by God. When it pleases him to extinguish my lamp, I am ready." The Pope is quite tranquil, and avoids as much as possible discussing any political question.

How FORTUNES ARE MADE AND LOST IN WAR TIMES.—The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following instances of the hazard of mercantile transactions during war times:

An invoice of six hundred bales of cotton was consigned to this market, on English account. It was sold at ninety-three cents per pound, and the seller at once engaged his exchange for remittance. Before the transactions were concluded, the turn came, and both cotton and exchange came down. The buyer of the cotton was not able to take it, but the buyer of the exchange was compelled to fulfill his agreement, so that he was compelled to pay \$102,000 on his part of the transaction, while the cotton still remained unsold. Take another instance: A celebrated manufacturer bought